

THR

He shall spend mine honour with his shame,
As *thriftless* sons their scraping fathers gold. *Shakespeare.*
THRIFTY, *adj.* [from *thrift*.]

1. Frugal; sparing; not profuse; not lavish.
Though some men do, as do they would,
Let *thrift* do, as do they should. *Tusser.*

Nature never lends
The smallest scruple of her excellence,
But like a *thrift* goddess the determines
Herself the glory of a creditor,
Thanks and use. *Shakespeare.*

Left he should neglect his studies
Like a young heir, the *thrift* goddess,
For fear young master should be spoil'd,
Would use him like a younger child. *Swift.*
I am glad he has so much youth and vigour left, of which
he hath not been *thrift*; but wonder he has no more discre-
tion. *Swift.*

2. Well-husbanded.
I have five hundred crowns,
The *thrift* hire I fav'd under your father. *Shakespeare.*

TO THRILL, *v. a.* [Gyphian, Saxon; *drilla*, Swedish.] 'To
pierce; to bore; to penetrate; to drill.

The cruel word her tender heart so thrill'd,
That sudden cold did run through every vein,
And stormy horror all her senses fill'd
With dying fit, that down the fell for pain. *Fairy Qu.*

He pierced through his chafed chest
With thrilling point of deadly iron brand,
And lanc'd his lordly heart. *Fairy Qu. b. i.*

A servant that he bred, thrill'd with remorse,
Oppos'd against the act; bending his sword
To his great master. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

Nature, that heard such found,
Beneath the hollow round
Of Cynthia's seat, the airy region thrilling,
Now was almost wou'd,
To think her part was done. *Milton.*

TO THRILL, *v. n.*
1. To have the quality of piercing.

The knight his thrilling spear again assay'd,
In his brass-plated body to embols. *Fairy Qu. b. i.*
With that, one of his thrilling darts he threw,
Headed with ire and vengeable despite. *Fairy Qu. b. ii.*

2. To pierce or wound the ear with a sharp sound.
The piteous maiden, careful, comfortless,
Does throw out thrilling shrieks, and shrieking cries. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*

3. To feel a sharp tingling sensation.
To seek sweet safety out,
In vaults and prisons; and to thrill and shake,
Ev'n at the crying of our nation's crow,
Thinking his voice an armed Englishman. *Shakespeare.*

Art thou not horribly afraid? Doth not thy blood thrill at
it? *Shakespeare, Henry IV. p. i.*

4. To pass with a tingling sensation.
A faint cold fear thrills through my veins,
That almost freezes up the heat of life. *Shakespeare.*

A sudden horror chill
Ran through each nerve, and thrill'd in ev'ry vein. *Addison.*

TO THRIVE, *v. n.* pret. *throve*, and sometimes less properly
thrived, part. *thriven*. [Of this word there is found no satis-
factory etymology; in the northern dialect they use *throdren*,
to make grow; perhaps *throve* was the original word, from
thron, to increase, to encrease.] 'To prosper; to grow rich; to
advance in any thing desired.

He came forth with his clowns horst on poor cart-jades,
and so furnished, that if this be *thrift*, I with my subjects
never *thrive*. *Sidney.*

The better thou *thrivest*, the gladder am I. *Tusser.*
If lord Percy *thrive* not, ere the king
Dismiss his power, he means to visit us. *Shakespeare.*

It grew amongst bushes, where commonly plants do not
thrive. *Bacon's Nat. Hist. No. 620.*

They by vices *thrive*,
Sail on smooth seas, and at their port arrive. *Sandys.*

O son! why sit we here, each other viewing
Idly, while Satan, our great author, *thrives*
In other worlds, and happier feat provides
For us, his offspring dear? *Milton's Par. Lost, b. x.*

Those who have resolved upon the *thriving* sort of piety,
eldom embark all their hopes in one bottom. *Decay of Piety.*

A careful shepherd not only turns his flock into a common
pasture, but with particular advenience observes the *thriving*
of every one. *Decay of Piety.*

Growth is of the very nature of some things: to be and
to *thrive* is all one with them; and they know no middle
season between their spring and their fall. *South's Sermon.*

Experience'd age in deep despair was lost,
To see the rebel *thrive*, the loyal crost. *Dryden.*

Seldom a *thriving* man turns his land into money to make
the greater advantage. *Locke.*

THR

The *thriven* calves in meads their food forsake,
And render their sweet souls before the plenteous rack. *Dryden's Virgil.*

A little hope—but I have none.
On air the poor camellions *thrive*,
Deny'd ev'n that my love can live. *Graville.*

Such a care hath always been taken of the city charities,
that they have *thriven* and prospered gradually from their in-
fancy, down to this very day. *Asterbury's Sermon.*

In the fat age of pleasure, wealth and ease,
Sprung the rank weed, and *thrive'd* with large increase. *Pope's Essay on Criticism.*

Diligence and humility is the way to *thrive* in the riches
of the understanding, as well as in gold. *Watts's Logic.*

THRIVER, *n. f.* [from *thrive*.] One that prospers; one that
grows rich.

He had so well improved that little stock his father left, as
he was like to prove a *thriver* in the end. *Hayward.*

THRIVELY, *adv.* [from *thriving*.] In a prosperous way.
THRO', contracted by barbarians from *through*.

What thanks can wretched fugitives return,
Who scatter'd thro' the world in exile mourn. *Dryden.*

THROAT, *n. f.* [Throat, Thora, Saxon.]
1. The forepart of the neck; the passages of nutriment and
breath.

The gold, I give thee, will I melt and pour
Down thy ill-uttering throat. *Shakespeare.*

Wherefore could I not pronounce, amen?
I had most need of blessing, and amen
Stuck in my throat. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

2. The main road of any place.
Her honour, and her courage try'd,
Calm and intrepid in the very throat. *Thomson.*

3. To cut the THROAT. To murder; to kill by violence.
These bred up amongst the Englishmen, when they be-
come kern, are made more fit to cut their throats. *Spenser.*

A trumpeter that was made prisoner, when the soldiers
were about to cut his throat, says, why should you kill a man
that kills nobody? *L'Estrange.*

THROATPIPE, *n. f.* [throat and pipe.] The weafon; the wind-
pipe.

THROATWORT, *n. f.* [throat and wort.] A plant.
The throatwort hath a funnel-shaped flower, consisting of
one leaf, and cut into several parts at the top, whose empa-
lement becomes a membranaceous fruit, often triangular,
and divided into three cells, full of small seeds. *Miller.*

TO THROB, *v. n.* [from *Seppesiv*, *Minshew* and *Junius*; form-
ed in imitation of the sound, *Skinner*; perhaps contracted
from *throw up*.]

1. To heave; to beat; to rise as the breast with sorrow or
distress.

Here may his head live on my throbbing breast. *Shakespeare.*
My heart throbs to know one thing: *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*
'Twas the clasp of swords: my troubled breast
Is so cast down, and sunk amidst its sorrows,
It throbs with fear, and akes at every sound. *Addison.*

How that warm'd me! How my throbbing heart
Leapt to the image of my father's joy,
When you shou'd strain me in your folding arms. *Smith.*

2. To beat; to palpitate.
In the depending orifice there was a throbbing of the arte-
rial blood, as in an aneurism, the blood being choaked in
by the contused flesh. *Wiseeman's Surgery.*

THROB, *n. f.* [from the verb.] Heave; beat; stroke of pal-
pitation.

She sigh'd from bottom of her wounded breast,
And after many bitter throbs did throw,
With lips full pale, and fault'ring tongue oppress'd. *Fa. Qu.*

Thou talk'st like one who never felt
Th' impatient throbs and longings of a soul,
That pants and reaches after distant good. *Addison's Cato.*

THROE, *n. f.* [from *Thropian*, to suffer, Saxon.]
1. The pain of travail; the anguish of bringing children: it is
likewise written *thrau*.

Lucina lent not me her bed,
But took me in my throes. *Shakespeare, Cymbeline.*

My womb pregnant, and now excessive grown,
Prodigious motion felt and rueful throes. *Milton.*

Not knowing 'twas my labour, I complain
Of sudden shootings, and of grinding pains. *Dryden.*
My throes come thicker and my cries increas'd.
Reflect on that day, when each shall be again in travail
With her sons, and at one fruitful throes bring forth all the
generations of learned and unlearned, noble and ignoble
dust. *Rogers's Sermons.*

2. Any extreme agony; the final and mortal struggle.
O man! have mind of that most bitter throes, *Fairy Qu.*
For as the tree does fall so lies it ever low.
To ease them of their griefs,
Their fears of hostile strokes, their aches, losses, Their

THR

Their pangs of love, with other incident throes,
That nature's fragile vessel doth sustain
In life's uncertain voyage, I will do
Some kindness to them. *Shakespeare, Timon of Athens.*

TO THROE, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To put in agonies.
The setting of thine eye and cheek proclaim a birth,
Which throes thee much to yield. *Shakespeare, Tem. 1st.*

THROE, *n. f.* [Thronus, Lat. *Spiv*.]
1. A royal seat; the seat of a king.

Boundless intemperance hath been
Th' untimely emptying of the happy throne, *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*
And full of many kings.
Th' eternal father from his throne beheld
Their multitude. *Milton.*

Stonehenge once thought a temple, you have found
A throne where kings were crown'd. *Dryden.*

2. The seat of a bishop.
In those times the bishops preached on the steps of the
altar standing, having not as yet assumed the state of a throne. *Ayliffe's Paragon.*

TO THRONE, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To enthrone; to set on
a royal seat.

They have, as who have not, whom their great stars
Thron'd and set high? *Shakespeare.*

True image of the father, whether thron'd
In the bosom of bliss and light of light,
Conceiving or remote from heav'n, enshrin'd
In fleshly tabernacle and human form. *Milton.*

O prince! O chief of many throned powers. *Milton.*
Thron'd in glass and nam'd it Caroline. *Pope.*

THRONING, *n. f.* [Throning, Saxon, from *thronan*, to press.] A
croud; a multitude pressing against each other.

Let us on heaps go offer up our lives:
We are now yet living in the field,
To smother up the English in our throngs. *Shakespeare.*

A throng
Of thick short sobs in thundering volleys float,
And roll themselves over her lubrick throat
In pattering murmurs. *Crafter.*

This book, the image of his mind,
Will make his name not hard to find.
I with the throng of great and good
Made it less easily understood. *Waller.*

With studious thought observ'd th' illustrious throng,
In nature's order as they pass'd along;
Their names, their faces. *Dryden's Æn.*

TO THRONING, *v. n.* [from the noun.] To croud; to come in
tumultuous multitudes.

I have seen
The dumb men throng to see him, and the blind
To hear him speak. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

His mother could not longer bear the agonies of so many
passions as throng'd upon her, but fell upon his neck, crying
out, my son. *Taylor, N. 55.*

TO THRONING, *v. a.* To oppress or incommode with crouds or
tumults.

I'll say, thou ha'st gold:
Thou wilt be throng'd too shortly. *Shakespeare.*
The multitude throng thee and press thee. *Luke viii. 45.*

All access was throng'd, the gates
Thick swarm'd. *Milton.*

THROSTLE, *n. f.* [Throstle, Saxon.] The thrush; a small
singing bird.

The thrushle with his note so true,
The wren with little quill. *Shakespeare.*

The black-bird and throsted with their melodious voices bid
welcome to the cheerful spring. *Walton's Angler.*

THROTTLE, *n. f.* [from *throat*.] The windpipe.
At the upper extreme it hath no larynx or throttle to qua-
lity the sound. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

TO THROTTLE, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To choke; to suf-
focate; to kill by stopping the breath.

I have seen them shiver and look pale,
Make periods in the midst of sentences,
Throttle their practis'd accents in their fears,
And, in conclusion, dumbly have broke off. *Shakespeare.*

As when Anteus in Irafra strove
With Jove's Alcides, and oft foil'd still rose,
Receiving from his mother earth new strength,
Fresh from his fall and here'er grapple join'd,
Throttled at length in th' air, expir'd and fell. *Milton.*

His throat half throtd with corrupted phlegm,
And breathing through his jaws a belching steam. *Dryden.*
The throttling quinsy 'tis my star appoints,
And rheumatism I send to rack the joints. *Dryden.*

Throttle thyself with an ell of strong tape,
For thou hast not a groat to atone for a rape. *Swift.*
THROVE, the pretense of *thrive*.
England never *throve* so well, nor was there ever brought
into England so great an increase of wealth since. *Locke.*

THROUGH, *prep.* [Thwih, Saxon; *door*, Dutch; *durch*, Ger-
man.]

THR

1. From end to end of.
He hath been so successful with common heads, that he
hath led their belief through all the works of nature. *Brown.*

A simplicity shines through all he writes. *Dryden.*
Fame of th' asserted sea through Europe blown,
Made France and Spain ambitious of his love. *Dryden.*

2. Noting passage.
Through the gate of iv'ry he dismiss'd *Dryden's Æn.*
His valiant offspring.

The same thing happened when I removed the prism out
of the sun's light, and looking through it upon the hole shin-
ing by the light of the clouds beyond it. *Newton.*

3. By transmission.
Through these hands this science has passed with great ap-
plause. *Temple.*

Material things are presented only through their senses;
they have a real influx on these, and all real knowledge of
material things is conveyed into the understanding through
these senses. *Cheyne's Phil. Principles.*

4. By means of.
The strong through pleasure soonest falls, the weak through
smart. *Fairy Queen, b. ii.*

Something you may deserve of him through me. *Shak.*
By much foolishness the building decayeth, and through
idleness of the hands the house droppeth through. *Ecclef. x.*

You will not make this a general rule to debar such from
preaching the gospel, as have through infirmity fallen. *Whitgift.*
Some through ambition, or through thirst of gold,
Have slain their brothers, and their country fold. *Dryden.*

To him, to him 'tis giv'n
Passion, and care, and anguish to destroy:
Through him lost peace and plenitude of joy
Perpetual o'er the world redeem'd shall flow. *Prior.*

THROUGH, *adv.*
1. From one end or side to the other.

You'd be so lean, that blasts of January
Would blow you through and through. *Shakespeare.*

Inquire how metal may be tinged through and through, and
with what, and into what colours? *Bacon.*

Pointed satire runs him through and through. *Oldham.*
To understand the mind of him that writ, is to read the
whole letter through, from one end to the other. *Locke.*

2. To the end of any thing.
Every man brings such a degree of this light into the
world with him, that though it cannot bring him to heaven,
yet it will carry him so far, that if he follows it faithfully he
shall meet with another light, which shall carry him quite
through. *South's Sermons.*

THROUGH-BRED, *adj.* [through and bred, commonly through-
bred.] Completely educated; completely taught.

A through-bred soldier weighs all present circumstances and
all possible contingents. *Grew's Casim.*

THROUGHLIGHTED, *adj.* [through and light.] Lighted on both
sides.

That the best pieces be placed where are the fewest lights;
therefore not only rooms windowed on both ends, called
throughlighted, but with two or more windows on the same
side are enemies to this art. *Watson's Architecture.*

THROUGHLY, *adv.* [from through.] It is commonly written
thoroughly, as coming from *through*.]

1. Completely; fully; entirely; wholly.
The fight so thoroughly him dismay'd,
That nought but death before his eyes he saw. *Spenser.*

Rice must be thoroughly boiled in respect of its hardness. *Bac.*
No less wisdom than what made the world can thoroughly
understand so vast a design. *Tillotson.*

2. Without reserve; sincerely.
Though it be somewhat singular for men truly and thoroughly
to live up to the principles of their religion, yet singularity in
this is a singular commendation. *Tillotson's Sermons.*

THROUGHOUT, *prep.* [through and out.] Quite through; in
every part of.

Thus it fareth even clean throughout the whole controversy
about that discipline which is so earnestly urged. *Hooker.*
There followed after the defeat an avoiding of all Spanish
forces throughout Ireland. *Bacon.*

O for a clap of thunder, as loud
As to be heard throughout the universe,
To tell the world the fact, and to applaud it. *B. Johnson.*

Impartially inquire how we have behaved ourselves through-
out the course of this long war. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

THROUGHOUT, *adv.* Everywhere; in every part.
Subdue it, and throughout dominion hold
Over fish of the sea and fowl of the air. *Milton.*

His youth and age
All of a piece throughout, and all divine. *Dryden.*

THROUGHPA'CED, *adj.* [through and pace.] Perfect; complete.
He is very dextrous in puzzling others, if they be not
throughpaced speculators in those great theories. *More.*

TO THROW, *preter. threw*, part. pass. *thrown*, *v. a.* [Thrapan,
Saxon.]

1. To